

REMARKS

This application has had a lengthy prosecution, in which claims are rejected as fully anticipated by an item of prior art, applicant responds with reasons why the prior art does not anticipate the claims, the rejection is withdrawn, and a new rejection is made supported by different prior art which the examiner contends fully anticipates the invention. We refer to the following table:

<u>Date of Office Action</u>	<u>Claims Rejected</u>	<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Prior Art Relied Upon</u>
7-30-02	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Sudo et al. 6,233,058
11-20-02	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Camarda (Using Microsoft Word 97)
5-06-03	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Jewson et al. 5,621,905
01-16-04	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Sommers et al. 5,940,076
6-18-04	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Asuma et al. 5,684,970
2-10-05	1, 2	Section 102(b)	Arcuri et al. 6,121,968

In the latest Office Action, the examiner once again rejects claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(b), contending this time that each of claims 1 and 2 is fully anticipated by Arcuri et al. (6,121,968). The rejection previously made has been withdrawn (Section 8 on page 4 of the Office Action).

The current rejection is respectfully traversed. We note that the invention as claimed now is essentially the same as the invention as claimed from the very beginning. The claim language has been modified in an effort to make it crystal clear, but claim 1 as originally filed recited display control means which causes display of options in a display unit to enable selecting an option not currently displayed in the display unit from the options to be selected, and which causes, when an option not currently displayed has been selected, display of a screen associated with the selected option in the display unit and performs a display so as to include the selected option when displaying the selected screen next. Claim 2 as originally filed contained a similar recitation, including reference to selection of an option not currently displayed.

In the claims as now presented, claim 1 specifies the display control means causing, when an option not currently displayed has been selected, display of a screen associated with the selected option in the display unit and causing when next displaying the original selection screen by operating a key, display of a screen that includes an indication of the selected option. Claim 2 as now presented as specifies display control means causing, when an option not currently displayed has been selected, display of a screen associated with the selected option in the display unit and causing display of information indicating the selected option when displaying the selected screen next by operating a key.

Thus the definition of the invention presented now is essentially the same as the definition presented nearly three years ago.

A preferred embodiment of present invention operates as follows:

Assume that OPTION 1 to OPTION 4 are currently displayed on the screen as shown in Fig. 34A and a user wishes to select "OPTION 6" which is not currently displayed on the screen. The user operates a corresponding key to select OPTION 6 while OPTION 6 is not displayed on the screen. OPTION 6 appears on the screen after selection. It should be noted that OPTION 6 is not displayed prior to its selection, i.e., before the user operates the corresponding key to select OPTION 6. Additionally, the key for selecting an option not currently displayed is a hardware key.

Claim 1 as now presented recites the key for selecting an option not currently displayed and performs the following two operations:

- (1) the operation in which the display control means causes, when an option not currently displayed (Fig. 34A) has been selected, display of a screen associated with the selected option in the display unit (Fig. 34B); and
- (2) the operation in which the display control means causes, when next displaying the original selection screen by operating a key (e.g., "CLEAR") , display of a screen that includes an indication (Fig. 34C) of the selected option.

The "screen associated with the selected option" is exemplified by OPTION 6-1 to

OPTION 6-4 in Fig. 34B. The "indication of the selected option" is exemplified by highlighting "6" with reverse video in Fig. 34C.

Claim 2 on file recites the key for selecting an option not currently displayed and in a preferred embodiment of the invention performs the following two operations:

- (1) the operation in which the display control means causes, when an option not currently displayed (Fig. 35A) has been selected, display of a screen associated with the selected option in the display unit (Fig. 35B); and
- (2) the operation in which the display control means causes display of information (Fig. 35C) indicating the selected option when displaying the original selection screen next by operating a key (e.g., "CLEAR").

The "screen associated with the selected option" refers in a preferred embodiment of the invention to OPTION 6-1 to OPTION 6-4 in Fig. 35B. The "information indicating the selected option" is exemplified by highlighting "OPTION 6" with reverse video in Fig. 35C and is disclosed in the eighth and ninth embodiments described on page 34, line 15 to page 35, line 4.

Arcuri et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,121,968) is directed to a drop-down menu provided by a computer program in two states: a short menu and a long menu. Fig. 2A illustrates a short menu, Fig. 2B a long menu. Reference numeral 100 in Fig. 2A illustrates a plurality of options. When the display screen of Fig. 2A is being displayed, if a user wants to select "Ruler" which is

not currently displayed on the screen, the user uses a chevron 119 to expand the short menu in Fig. 2A into the long menu in Fig. 2B in which "Ruler" is displayed. The user can only then select "Ruler." Once the user has selected "Ruler" in Fig. 2C, then "Ruler" is displayed in an adapted short menu in Fig. 2D. It should be noted that "Ruler" is displayed prior to its selection, i.e., before the user actually selects (or clicks) "Ruler." Additionally, the desired option "Ruler" is selected by means of a cursor key on the screen, which is different from a key of the present invention.

It is to be noted that Arcuri does not address the display operation of the present invention in which the display moves in the order of Fig. 34A, Fig. 34B, and Fig. 34C or in the order of Fig. 35A, Fig. 35B, and Fig. 35C.

Arcuri '968 merely discloses "a screen including said selected option" and does not disclose "display of a screen associated with said selected option" as recited in Claims 1 and 2 on file.

Further, Arcuri et al. '968 does not disclose the feature "display of information indicating said selected option" recited in Claim 2 on file.

In order for the present invention to operate in the same way as Arcuri et al., the present invention would have to operate as follows: Assume that OPTION 1 to OPTION 4 are currently displayed on the screen as shown in Fig. 34A and a user wishes to select "OPTION 6" which is not currently displayed on the screen. OPTION 6 would first have to be displayed, probably together with other options, on the screen by some means or other, then the user would select

OPTION 6, and finally OPTION 6 would have to appear on the display together with the options in OPTION 1 to OPTION 4. In other words, OPTION 6 would merely be inserted into the display on the screen in Fig. 34A. Of course, the present invention does not operate in such a way.

Thus, the present invention and Arcuri et al. operate differently, and Arcuri et al. neither discloses nor suggests the present invention.

Since this request for reconsideration neither amends the claims nor raises a new issue but discusses the same issue that has been in the case from the beginning, and since the document now relied upon no more suggests the invention than the documents previously relied upon, this paper can appropriately be entered and the prosecution of the application concluded.

Issuance of a notice of allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
COOPER & DUNHAM LLP



William E. Pelton
Reg. No. 25,702
Donald S. Dowden
Reg. No. 20,701

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